

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

TUESDAY..... AUGUST 27, 1861.

Recension of Kentucky Neutrality.—The mode of Subjecting the State to the Usurper's Authority.—The Great Strategical Object Contemplated by the Military Occupation of Kentucky.—Warning to the People—State Convention.

The habitual reader of the Yeoman will remember that we have repeatedly uttered to the people words of solemn warning, to the effect that it was the purpose, at least of the "Irrepressible" element of the self-styled Union party, to renounce the attitude of Neutrality after the August election, and deliver over the State, bound hand and foot, to whatever uses it may be the pleasure of the Military Dictator to subject her. On the 20th day of July, preceding the August election, in considering the subject above mentioned, in connection with Gen. Anderson's appointment to the command of the Military Department of Kentucky, we repeated a warning to the people, formerly uttered, in the deliberative language now reproduced, as follows:

"The occupation of Kentucky by a military force is assumed by Lincoln to be a military necessity, in view of the double object of trampling down the assumed neutrality of the State—an attitude which the Usurper calls 'disunion completed'—and of securing a safe pathway for the march of his coercive armies into Tennessee. This occupation has been delayed thus far merely from considerations of policy. It is expected that the effect of the clandestine distribution of arms in Kentucky will secure a large majority in the Legislature in favor of Lincoln's coercive policy; and that this majority, so far from opposing that policy, will approve it, and, renouncing the attitude of neutrality, will oppose no obstacle, if indeed it will not encourage and invite the Usurper to occupy and march over Kentucky. The Louisville Journal and Democrat, hitherto professedly for Kentucky neutrality, have been busily at work preparing the people of Kentucky for the abandonment of the position of neutrality. They have only refrained assuming it openly in order to secure by its popularity a majority of the Legislature. The demand of the Cincinnati Gazette that 30,000 western troops be reserved and held in readiness to march into Kentucky at a day's notice, and many other evidences, prove that it is Lincoln's design soon to pollute the sacred soil of Kentucky by the tread of his coercive armies; and we have no earthly doubt that history will convict not a few of the prominent leaders of the Union party, who have heretofore seemingly stood on the attitude of neutrality, of a conspiracy with Lincoln to enforce his coercive policy as soon as the August elections secure the right material for the purpose in the Legislature. Let the people look to their representation in both branches of the Legislature. We have given them faithful warning; and when the next Legislature shall be engaged in the work of submitting Kentucky to the absolute dominion of the Usurper, we shall remind them of this warning."

Our prediction above is already substantially verified; and the policy we foreshadowed is in rapid process of execution. On the very next day after the August election, that no time might be lost in inaugurating a policy which it was not deemed prudent to avow before, the Louisville Journal prefigured the programme of work to be done by the new Legislature. One of the legislative jobs which that organ of Lincoln pre-announced, was the repeal of the law organizing the State Guard, and the reorganization of the military personnel of the State in such manner as to make it subservient to the designs of the Usurper, thus substantially verifying the repeated predictions we had previously uttered. And this has been followed since by a cry from the co-operative organs for the impeachment of Gov. Magoffin, the expulsion from their seats of Senators Powell and Breckinridge, the assumption by the Legislature of the Federal War tax, and divers other monstrous schemes, all practically renouncing the neutrality of the State, and practically embarking her upon a sea of troubles and perils as a champion and co-operator in Lincoln's coercive war against the South. The military encampments rapidly filling up in Kentucky on the line to Cumberland Gap, established, as we have the authority of the "Colonel" Judge Bramlette for saying, under Lincoln's approval, are openly justified by his organs; and they are to be extended, some of their leaders publicly declare, until they embrace a force of 30,000 men. Gen. Rousseau, on Saturday last, moved over his Brigade from Indiana to Kentucky, destined probably for Cumberland Gap, and, we are informed, other forces from northern States, will soon follow. Some at least of the officers and men at Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, we have been reliably assured, are from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other States; though the false pretence of the Louisville Journal is, that they are only Kentucky troops, designed merely for local defense, and to repel apprehended invasion from Tennessee. That this pretext is utterly groundless, and that the real design is to launch Kentucky into the war on the side of the Usurper, is manifest from the inflammatory utterances of the Journal, Democrat, and divers other presses, besides the avowals and speeches of the military and civil leaders of the Lincolns. It is established also by facts which can receive no other interpretation. Contemplating such a horrid policy, the writers and speakers in the interest of the Irrepressibles, resort to every conceivable device to instigate the Governor, or any other supporters of the constitutional rights of the States, to the perpetration of any act of violence or folly that will afford them a seeming pretext for doing what they have predetermined to do—committing Kentucky, regardless of her assumed attitude of neutrality, to the grant of men and money for the prosecution of Lincoln's war. This fiendish scheme is daily attempted to be carried out, by magnifying the motives and conduct of the Governor, by magnifying every little circumstance of sporadic disorder, by imputing the blame of every blamable thing that occurs to the Governor or his friends, and by suppressing the truth in regard to every thing blamable occurring on their own side. The object of the Tory Irrepressibles in seeking a *pretext* in some act of violence on the part of the

States Rights men, is to propitiate the honest portion of the Union men, who are in good faith earnest advocates of neutrality and peace; for it is a fact that many Union men every day indicate their purpose, if Kentucky neutrality is to be insulted by Lincoln encampments in our midst, and they are compelled, against their wish, to take arms against either side; they will fight the aggressor in defense of their aggrieved brethren of the South. To paralyze Union men who sympathize with their wronged brethren of the South, is the object of the fiendish Irrepressibles, in their malevolent and vain attempts to instigate States Rights men to violence. But the honest Union men will easily penetrate and baffle the design thus to mislead them. The malice and wickedness of the Louisville Journal in this diabolical work, are inexpressibly flagitious; while the meanness of it far transcends that of Mark Meddle, in London Assurance, in parting his coat tails and begging to be kicked, for the sake of the profit to accrue from his action of assault and battery.

In view of the meeting of the Legislature, on next Monday, and of the horrid programme which the Irrepressibles will require it to work out, we wish at this seasonable moment, not in the vain spirit of prediction, but in the earnest spirit of warning to the people, to lay before the country our ideas of the military strategy contemplated in the occupation of Kentucky by forces in the service of the Usurper. Our views of the subject, presented below, are shared, as we know from comparison of opinions, by many of the wisest and best men of the State, far more capable than we pretend to be of penetrating the strategic objects and effects of military operations. And we especially ask the attention of our friends of the press in Kentucky to these views.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat are doubtless the *avant couriers* of the action of the majority of the General Assembly to convene next Monday. The policy which they have marked out is plain, but *none the less sneaking and infamous*. One thing is very observable—they propose and hope that the States Rights or Democratic party will *abandon* and *so abandon* the great principles we have maintained, leaving them free to shape their future as they may desire, and to cover their inconsistencies from popular gaze, or to give direction to the future of the Commonwealth, uninfluenced by the apprehension of any counterpoise from our side of the scales. *It is of the utmost importance that our front shall be kept steady, and that our press shall be bold, active, and resolute, through the crisis which the Legislature will bring on and emphasize*; for if, in this case as in most others, there is a *locus penitentiae* for a people, which gives them opportunity to recover themselves before the final plunge into an abyss of difficulties and crimes, we should be statesmen enough to avail ourselves of that pause to guide a *reaction* which will bring Kentucky to the open advocacy of Peace, and, at least, to open hostility to any policy which proposes to break her honest neutrality in this deplorable contest. It is of great importance that the press and people of the State shall promptly penetrate the policy of the Unionists and its consequences; and this remark brings to the consideration of the strategical objects of the military occupation of Kentucky by Lincoln's forces, which are not, as falsely pretended, those of mere self-defense and repulsion of invasion from Tennessee, but far deeper, wider, and more comprehensive and fatal.

In the first place, then, we conceive, the strategical line, from which to make a successful development of military force against the South, is *that which will run from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga; and its occupancy by a force unassassable from its strength, is the prime object of the Federal Government*. Richmond was never a point of military importance, farther than that, in the possession of the Federal power, it would no longer menace the lines of railway converging upon East Tennessee. Manassas Junction was on the line from Tennessee to Washington, and was, therefore, to some extent, a necessity, in approaching the *basis strategical line* which covers the whole field. The columns of McClellan and Cox in the valley of the Kanawha were each destined to reach different points on the same line from Washington to East Tennessee, with the view of acquiring access to the line we have indicated as the *great line of strategical development*. Foiled at Manassas, Scott will now organize the armies of the Potomac—the Shenandoah—the Kanawha—and the Cumberland—to renew attempts to gain possession of this great line. It is to the last named army that Gen. Robert Anderson (the gallant Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame) is assigned, with his headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. It is for the use of Anderson's column that muskets, artillery, and munitions of war are now pouring into Kentucky over the railroads converging from Covington and Louisville; it is for this that camps are encamped at Hoskins', and Crab Orchard, and elsewhere; for this that Rousseau's brigade has moved from Indiana to Kentucky; for this that Green Adams is attempting by speeches to rouse the people of the mountains; for this that Lieut. Nelson, of the Navy is detached for *on-shore-duty*, to distribute arms in Kentucky; and thus by all these means, by a march through Kentucky, sustained by the Union party of Kentucky, march of Federal troops from the North, protected in their rear by encampments in Kentucky composed nominally, if not fully, of Kentuckians, that the Federal Government expects Gen. Anderson to achieve the object of obtaining possession of the great line in question. That will be a sore calamity to the South, and, in the end, to the North also; for it would only result in prolonging the war for the pretended but unattainable object of reconstructing a shattered Union. Is it asked why the possession of this line from Cumberland Gap is of such strategical importance? We answer because it divides the connections of the parts of the South from each other—separates the Carolinas from Tennessee—Virginia from Tennessee and the Southwestern States—and renders the Confederate States into *bundles of fragments*, not one of which could support or sus-

tain the other; and of which, each, in its turn, may be overwhelmed by a vastly superior force to any it can, by its own resources, command.

With that line in possession, the Federal hope is, that East Tennessee will revolt against the State Government and the Confederate States; and, in that event the game of John Carlisle & Co., played in Western Virginia, of setting up a bogus State government, would be played out on a second theater, inevitably causing civil war in Tennessee, and giving to Scott's basic line and depot of munitions of war all the support derivable from a people as thoroughly subjugated as he could desire. If he can occupy that line, *he can strike each State east of the Mississippi on both flanks at the same time*. With East Tennessee in hand, he can command a column upon Nashville or Memphis by the navigation of the Cumberland or Mississippi, and at the same time by rail to Clarksville, and to Nashville itself from several directions. We will not enlarge further at present, for the reader will comprehend all readily enough on accepting the suggestions already advanced.

The points to which, as more nearly concerning our own State and ourselves, and to which we earnestly solicit the attention of thinking men, are:

1st. That the policy of the Unionists forces us into discreditable participation in the war, in violation of the neutrality and peace of the State, and makes our people, against their three expressed will, take the side of the Federal Usurper.

2d. That it artfully attempts to launch Kentucky in the war, as *if in self-defense*, should the Confederate States declare public war against her because of her active participation in the struggle going on between them and the Northern States.

3d. That in actively participating in the war, the Kentucky soldier is disgraced and degraded by being only used as a detached force to guard trains and supplies over a so-called neutral territory, where he is promised immunity from the dangers of battle, though he accepts the pay of a government soldier. Thus, Kentucky will become a mere auxiliary to the free States, and her stipendiary sons appear to enter stealthily into service, on condition that they shall not be exposed to the fire of the enemy—a mere guard for the bread and meat and reserved ammunition of those soldiers of the North who accept the chances and vicissitudes of glorious war!!! If this is not sneaking and infamous just worthy to be characterized as low Yankeeunning, what would he?

Every one knows that a very heavy percentage of every army is detached to guard supplies and to protect depots of arms and provisions in the rear of the front lines of the army whenever that sets in front of an enemy. When that front line is so far from the base, as Cumberland Gap is from Cincinnati, the rearward detachments would be some twenty or thirty per cent. Now, if Kentucky Unionists, admitting Lincoln's right to pass his forces across this State, will step forward to furnish the forces necessary for these purposes, they at once assist Lincoln, by relieving him from the necessity of making the required detachments referred to, and, thus, without leaving the State or exposing their persons to the fire of the enemy, they assist him most materially, by relieving his necessities, so as to take the field of action with his whole levies in any way unbroken. They know that this is the very easiest mode of introducing civil war into Kentucky, and at any rate making her a party to the existing war; for unless the officers of the Federal Government are perfectly demented, they must know that the Confederate States, and most especially Tennessee, on considering such a posture maintained by Kentucky, can accept it in no other sense than as war against them, and, in self-defense, will in turn inevitably make war on us!

The Unionists, then, are to be held responsible for the consequences; and all the horrid consequences of war will infallibly follow the approval, by the Legislature, of the Federal encampments for such objects in Kentucky, or the refusal of the Legislature to require the Federal Government to withdraw them. These views are palpable to every eye that can see at all; and all who approve the inaptitude of those encampments, do so for the purpose of renouncing the neutrality of Kentucky, pluming her into the war on the side of Lincoln, and inaugurating internece strife and civil war, brother against brother, within the very limits of the Commonwealth, beloved alike by all her sons! We turn away with horror from the contemplation of this dreadful theme.

But we have written thus earnestly and sincerely—in all calmness of thought and spirit—to put the question and the argumentation upon it, on the right track, at this seasonable moment, before the assembling of the Legislature, and to urge our friends every where to press the awful subject upon the thoughtful consideration of the people; for this is the time to make a proper impression upon the public mind, and thence upon the Legislature. The members of the late Legislature are about to be succeeded by a new set, and no mortal man can tell to what extremes they may drive the State.

The Southern Rights party should have the most perfect, thorough, and efficient organization. Must we stand still and have our throats cut? Must we submit in silence to dishonor? Must we acquiesce in ruin without even an attempt to avert it? Our safety is in our thorough organization. Let us have a State convention on the 10th of September.

Let the States Rights press, the old Democrats, the Southern Rights Union men, the true friends of Neutrality and Peace, promptly speak out and act in the right spirit and manner, so as to compel the Legislature to hear and to consider, and the State may yet be saved from leaping down the steeps of irretrievable civil war.

A great Peace Pic-nic and Barbecue will be given in Franklin county, in Wilson's Woods, adjoining Buck Run church, on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, on Tuesday, the 3d day of September. A number of eminent orators are expected to address the meeting in favor of preserving the neutrality of Kentucky.

See the advertisement of the school to be opened by the Sisters of Charity in this city. We are informed, and we do not doubt, that the school will be conducted with the utmost efficiency, insuring the best training and education of pupils.

Any of our readers who may wish a

good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis,

merchant, Main street, Hebron, who will continue the business of Boot and Shoe making at the old stand. J. H. BAYER will settle the business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER, KALLENBORN.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.

Gun Seizures.

The unlawful seizure of the Washington Artillery of Newport, under political influence there, inaugurated disorders of the same sort elsewhere in the State. That seizure was followed by the seizure of guns at Mayfield by States Rights men. Then followed the raid from Cairo into Ballard county and the capture of two citizens. Then the seizure of the steamer Terry by a Lincoln gunboat; and, on the same day, the seizure of the steamer Orr by the crew of the Terry. We have already noted the cavalry raid from Hoskins into Lexington the other day. We learn that the muskets belonging to the State Guard at Midway were taken from the company arsenal by one of the sureties on the bond to the State and carried to his house for safe-keeping. On Saturday night the steamer Trio, bound up the Kentucky river, was hailed by men at Byrns' landing, and not responding, two bullets were shot through the hat of the pilot, (named Claxton) when the boat came to and was searched for arms, but none found. Descending, the Trio met the Dove, on Sunday morning, ascending, and reported the above facts, when the Dove stopped at Seven, six miles below Byrns', and sent a messenger there to learn the intentions of the armed men at that place. They replied that their purpose was to search the boat for arms and munitions destined for Lincoln's camps, but no harm to the boat or crew was intended. The messenger returned and the boat came up and was searched. No arms or munitions were discovered, and the Dove proceeded upward. Before the boat reached Byrns' landing, a young lawyer, named Geo. Lucas, came to a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a musket. Gov. Magoffin, on learning the facts on Sunday night, immediately dispatched Major John B. Major to Owen county, to require the armed men at Byrns' to return to their homes. These disorders are deeply to be regretted, but are the natural results of Lincoln's violation of Kentucky neutrality.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Corp. by Order of the Directors—The People Compel its Repair.

We learn from a prominent gentleman just from Bowling-Green, that on Saturday last a special train was sent from Louisville, by order of the Railroad Directory, bearing hands instructed to tear up the road a few miles beyond Franklin, near the Tennessee line. They tore up the rails so as to break the connection, and landing the rails and ties on the train, started back, intending to run through Franklin, without stopping. But the people there got wind of the design, and compelled the train, by the removal of a rail, to halt; when the operators were further compelled to go back and replace the rails in as good condition as they found them. All which was done well and nicely, and "nobody hurt." What can be the meaning of such a strange course on the part of the railroad managers?

Free America.

"Until further notice no person shall be allowed to go abroad from any port of the United States without a passport either from this department or countersigned by the Secretary of State."

This is the "official order" of William H. Seward, the Black Republican Secretary of State. But our lordly master goes still further—"nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a Minister or Consul of the United States." We once lived in a free country, and every man went when he pleased and where he pleased without molestation. Now man "shall be allowed" to go out of his own State without a permit from the tyrants in Washington. The people of Maryland are not permitted to visit the lower counties of their own State. Such is the despotism under which we live.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S BRIGADE.—In another article, reference is made to the fact that Rousseau's Brigade had crossed over from Indiana to Louisville on Saturday, destined probably for Cumberland Gap.

We learn that it crossed back the same day, much indignation having been manifested, even by Union men, at its appearance in the streets of Louisville. The Journal of Monday gives a very fulsome report of the *parade* of these Lincoln forces through the streets, which it closes by saying they returned to their Indiana camp, ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on St. Louis.

There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington, on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston, and other distinguished speakers, will be present.

A great Peace Pic-nic and Barbecue will be given in Anderson county, on the Lawrenceburg and Johnsonville turnpike, between Jordan Penny's Store and Lawrenceburg, on Saturday, the 31st day of August. The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished orators, in favor of maintaining Kentucky neutrality.

UNTIMELY DEATH.—Capt. Michael Joyce of this city came to a sudden death yesterday by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands, the ball striking the temple, and crushing the skull.

We deeply regret to learn that the dwelling house of Franklin Chin, judge of the Commonwealth Office, in the City of Frankfort, about six miles from this city, was burnt to the ground on Sunday night last.

See the advertisement of the school to be opened by the Sisters of Charity in this city. We are informed, and we do not doubt, that the school will be conducted with the utmost efficiency, insuring the best training and education of pupils.

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J. H. BAYER, KALLENBORN.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON..... J. L. GIBBONS

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

feb27 w&t-wt MAIN ST., FRANKFORT,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Battle of Springfield—Brutal Cruelty of the Federals Towards the Confederate Wounded—Home Guard Cavalry Amusingly Mounted and Drilled—The Provisional Government of Missouri Regarded with Contempt—The Confederate Forces Daily Increasing, Now 100,000 Men—Union Men, Despairing of Federal Success. Daily Leaving the State—Jackson's Proclamation—Destiny of Missouri is fixed with the South.

CHILICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861.

Editor Yeoman: On last evening we received our first personal advices from the battle at Springfield. A Methodist Minister, formerly located at this place, and son-in-law to one of our oldest citizens, reached the vicinity direct from Springfield, having participated in the fight from beginning to end.

The battle began by an unexpected attack being made upon some Missouri regiments. Unaware of their proximity to the enemy, they had stationed out no pickets, and were engaged in preparing their breakfast. Their arms were thrown aside, and no men could have been more unexpectedly attacked. Under these circumstances, it could hardly be expected that they should not be panic-stricken.

At the time of the onset, the Confederate camp extended over thirteen miles, and had the panic been complete, the flying troops would have had miles to run before they would have fallen back upon the rear lines. Fortunately, Brigadier General W. Y. Slack, succeeded in rallying between 8 and 900 men, and with them, for more than an hour, held the attacking force, 6,000 strong, in check. At its expiration, those in rear of him commenced coming into action. On the Confederate side about 12,000 men were engaged; on the Federal side 13,000. *It was no victory for the Federals; it is vaunted by the St. Louis Republicans, a newspaper which, I warn you and your readers, under no circumstances to believe, as its efforts are unremitting to distort every fact and circumstance in order that they may be rendered advantageous to the Federal cause. The Federals lost thirteen cannon, numerous small arms and supplies. The small arms, from best advices obtainable, amounted to near 8,000 stand, and their dead and wounded were left on the field. Even the body of Gen. Lyon lay on the field until it was recognized by a prisoner and cared for. The loss on the Confederate side, it is believed, will not exceed 400 killed and 500 wounded, while the Federals lost over 2,000 killed, as the field itself told by the number left upon it. The conduct of the Federals towards our wounded was characterized by brutalities revolting and disgraceful. Many were found on the battle field with wounds upon their persons insufficient to produce death, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Andrew Austin, member of the Legislature from this county, was wounded in the body and his head half severed from his body. The pool of blood which lay about his neck showed plainly he died from the wound brutally inflicted as he lay wounded and bleeding on the battle-field. Many others had their throats cut, others had been bayoneted.*

The arrival of another courier is this moment announced. The Confederate killed is 250; wounded a little over 500. The Federal killed, wounded and prisoners, near 5,000. In addition to the cannon and small arms taken, the Federals lost their magazine and considerable supplies. The number of the wounded on the battle field is fully confirmed.

Never before have the annals of civilization been disgraced by so dark, brutal, and infamous a record. Among our wounded is Gen. W. Y. Slack, of this place, seriously, and it is feared fatally. He is a brave man and a good officer. His good fight at the head of the troops he rallied at the beginning of the battle, saved our army from heavy loss, and to him is mainly attributable the victory which

—*the Republican's statements to the contrary notwithstanding—is glorious and decisive. Henry W. Lansing, of this place, shot in the head—wounded to be fatal. James McDowell, formerly of Mason county, Ky., and brother-in-law to H. W. Lansing, wounded in the head, but not mortally. I give their names and wounds particularly, for the benefit of their Union friends in Kentucky, who have been writing them letters teeming with execrations of the rebels, and with glorifications of old Abe, the Union, (?) Crittenden, and the Constitution.*

So much for the battle of Springfield. Although the Missouri troops became panic-stricken, the fortunes of the day are due to their valor at last. They rallied before the issue of the fight, and fought like devils. As they were scattered and broken, every man fought on his own hook, and their irregular firing told with terrible effect on the enemy.

Our last runner says all of the Confederate troops did not arrive on the field time enough to participate in the fight. One reason why we killed and wounded so many, was because they were brought within shotgun range, and the buckshot told with fearful effect.

The Federal troops stationed here have been withdrawn, in consequence of the inadequate supply of water, and Hudson City has now become the headquarters of the army of North Missouri. In their stead, we have here a corps of "home guards," who would appear in the field a burlesque upon Falstaff's far-famed regiment. They are cavalry—Some are mounted and some are not. Some ride old horses, and some young, unbroken colts. The parade is a perfect babel. The mule colts, horse colts, and their mummies, keep up a braying and a knickering, the horses a kicking and neighing, and the officers a bawling, which, when taken all together, would constitute it one of the best bands for charivari purposes ever organized. Some of them wear shoes, some boots, some, and not a few, are barefoot. Some are clad in linen, some in jeans, some in cotton, and make up a corps as ring-streaked and striped as Jacob's cattle. They are as miscellaneous an assortment of humanity as ever were assembled, and are congruous in only one respect—they all stand badly in need of washing and fine tooth combs. Every now and then the rumor gets about that the Secessionists are organizing to attack them. On such occasions, they take themselves to the brush by night, stake out their horses, and practice divers means of getting out of the way, and saving their bacon, not in accordance with the ordinary usages of warfare and fighting men. These practices are kept up until reinforcements arrive from headquarters at Hudson City, when they return, rank and file, to their quarters. The communities from which they have volunteered have sworn out no writs of *habeas corpus* to secure their return, nor filed any protest against their departure. The public has sustained as little loss, as the army has obtained gain from their enlistment.

As to the provisional government, it is treated here with contempt. Even the Union men place no reliance on its authority. By the last runner, of whom I spoke, a manuscript copy of a proclamation by Gen. Price came to hand, which closes thus:

"I at the same time warn all evil disposed persons, who may support the usurpations of the provisional or temporary government of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid and comfort to the enemy, that they will be dealt with as enemies and traitors."

Neither the magistracy, constables, nor sheriffs of the country, with but few exceptions, will recognize the provisional government, and of the circuit judges, outside of McCaffrey, Breckinridge, and Jackson, it is doubtful whether any will acknowledge any other Governor than Jackson.

Our army increases daily. The Confederate army in Missouri numbers over 100,000 men. After a few more fights, they will all have United States arms. Union men, with

out provocation or threat, are daily leaving the State, showing plainly they do not believe the Union sentiment can be sustained here. The Union element is weakening every day, and the Southern element is to-day more potent, active and determined, than at any prior time. Jackson's proclamation of the independence of the State met with an enthusiastic response from the people. Hill and valley, prairie and forest, echoed with their words of joy. The destiny of Missouri is fixed now, forever and irreversibly, with the South.

I will close this letter with the announcement, which has just reached me, of the arrest of several of the "home guards" this morning, for stealing honey last night. Their officer in command says they will be dealt with. Whether it is meant by this they will be promoted, remains to be seen. The most probable punishment will be the confinements of the honey. Yours, WESTERN.

What the Union Men of East Tennessee Desire.

Parson Brownlow's paper, notwithstanding all the statements from so many sources as to its suppression, is still published. We have before us his issue of last Saturday. The following statement from him is interesting, as going to show what we have all along believed, that there is no prospect at present of the throwing of Federal troops into East Tennessee:

"In defining the position of Union men in East Tennessee, we do it without authority from them, but we have no doubt that we correctly represent them. * * *

They believe it is the duty of the Federal Government to put down this rebellion, at any and every cost in blood and money that may be required. But the Union leaders and the Union common masses do not desire a Federal army to be sent into East Tennessee, and they are utterly opposed to the throwing of a Confederate army into our division of the State. The Union men of East Tennessee have not applied to the Federal Government for arms, men, or money, nor have they had any other offer of such help from the Federal Government than has appeared in newspaper, or telegraphic despatches, setting forth the purpose of the Government to relieve the Union men, and to sustain them in their struggle to uphold the Government. Not a letter has passed either way—from here to Washington, or from Washington here, asking aid from the Government, or offering such aid, within our knowledge. And we are vain enough to believe, that if such correspondence existed, as between the Union men of East Tennessee and the Government at Washington, from our position in the party, they would have let us into the secret.

Sensible and reflecting Union men, in East Tennessee, have calculated that, in the course of events, should this war go on, the heads of the Federal army would deem it necessary,

and in their line of duty, to throw a large army into East Tennessee and Virginia, on the line of this railroad. Nay, many of us have supposed that this might be a part of the programme of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army—but we have neither advised it, as Union men, nor been consulted as to its propriety. On the contrary, it is known to us that some of the leading Union men of this city have proposed to go as Commissioners to Washington to solicit the Government at Washington not to throw any force into this division of our State, and, upon obtaining such a pledge, they intended to return and demand of the Confederate forces the removal of our midst of a large body of armed men, stationed at different points, to repel the approach of Federal troops. This effort would have been made, and made in good faith, but for two considerations. First, the proposed Commissioners would have to apply to the Knoxville leaders of secession for a pass; and next, having obtained it, and started, they would have been published as fleeing the State, and we had attributed to them motives that never entered into their minds. In the head—would believed to be fatal. James McDowell, formerly of Mason county, Ky., and brother-in-law to H. W. Lansing, wounded in the head, but not mortally. I give their names and wounds particularly, for the benefit of their Union friends in Kentucky, who have been writing them letters teeming with execrations of the rebels, and with glorifications of old Abe, the Union, (?) Crittenden, and the Constitution.

So much for the battle of Springfield. Although the Missouri troops became panic-stricken, the fortunes of the day are due to their valor at last. They rallied before the issue of the fight, and fought like devils.

As they were scattered and broken, every man fought on his own hook, and their irregular

firing told with terrible effect on the enemy. Our last runner says all of the Confederate troops did not arrive on the field time enough to participate in the fight. One reason why we killed and wounded so many, was because they were brought within shotgun range, and the buckshot told with fearful effect.

The Federal troops stationed here have been withdrawn, in consequence of the inadequate supply of water, and Hudson City has now become the headquarters of the army of North Missouri. In their stead, we have here a corps of "home guards," who would appear in the field a burlesque upon Falstaff's far-famed regiment. They are cavalry—Some are mounted and some are not. Some ride old horses, and some young, unbroken colts. The parade is a perfect babel. The mule colts, horse colts, and their mummies, keep up a braying and a knickering, the horses a kicking and neighing, and the officers a bawling, which, when taken all together, would constitute it one of the best bands for charivari purposes ever organized. Some of them wear shoes, some boots, some, and not a few, are barefoot. Some are clad in linen, some in jeans, some in cotton, and make up a corps as ring-streaked and striped as Jacob's cattle. They are as miscellaneous an assortment of humanity as ever were assembled, and are congruous in only one respect—they all stand badly in need of washing and fine tooth combs. Every now and then the rumor gets about that the Secessionists are organizing to attack them. On such occasions, they take themselves to the brush by night, stake out their horses, and practice divers means of getting out of the way, and saving their bacon, not in accordance with the ordinary usages of warfare and fighting men. These practices are kept up until reinforcements arrive from headquarters at Hudson City, when they return, rank and file, to their quarters. The communities from which they have volunteered have sworn out no writs of *habeas corpus* to secure their return, nor filed any protest against their departure. The public has sustained as little loss, as the army has obtained gain from their enlistment.

As to the provisional government, it is treated here with contempt. Even the Union men place no reliance on its authority. By the last runner, of whom I spoke, a manuscript copy of a proclamation by Gen. Price came to hand, which closes thus:

"I at the same time warn all evil disposed persons, who may support the usurpations of the provisional or temporary government of Missouri, or who shall in any other way give aid and comfort to the enemy, that they will be dealt with as enemies and traitors."

Neither the magistracy, constables, nor sheriffs of the country, with but few exceptions, will recognize the provisional government, and of the circuit judges, outside of McCaffrey, Breckinridge, and Jackson, it is doubtful whether any will acknowledge any other Governor than Jackson.

Our army increases daily. The Confederate army in Missouri numbers over 100,000 men. After a few more fights, they will all have United States arms. Union men, with

[From the Nashville Union and American.]

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

It is announced by telegraph that Gen. Robt. Anderson has left Washington for Kentucky, to take military command in the district assigned him by the Rump Government, composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The State of Kentucky, he expects, will offer no opposition to his assumption. But Tennessee, he must know, being a member of the Confederate States, will regard his movement as an effort to invade their soil, trample upon their rights, and inaugurate a bloody war within her territory for the purpose of fastening upon her citizens the usurpation of Lincoln.

If Kentucky should allow him, with such an opportunity, either to march troops across her territory or to take command of those already there, all obligation on the part of Tennessee to respect a neutrality which has already been disregarded, and, in that case, will prove to have been a mere mockery, will have been discharged. The commanders of our volunteers will not then be under the slightest obligation to refrain from marching on Kentucky soil, if it shall appear to them that they can thus more efficiently defend their own State, and prevent an invasion of their own soil. Kentucky has no right whatever to allow the Hessian soldiery to make her territory a base from which to assail her neighboring State, and then claim exemption from the presence of our troops. We have the right to seek out and meet an enemy, wherever we may choose to attack him, and if our neighbor gives him a harbor for his hostile armaments, she must take the consequences.

While the great body of our citizens would deeply regret the necessity for such a step, and would only do so, as a measure of defense against an enemy, taking care to assault no right of any friendly and peaceable citizen of Kentucky, yet, we may say, that our people are a unit in believing themselves justifiable in meeting and driving back an invader, who is marshaling his armaments on Kentucky soil, for our destruction.

We devoutly and sincerely trust it may never come to this. We hope that Kentuckians and Tennesseans may never be compelled to meet as enemies on the field of battle. But Tennessee and all her citizens know that their skirts will be clear of the blood that shall flow in such an unnatural war. They have done all that a friendly State can do, to avoid hostilities with Kentucky or any of her citizens. They have respected the declared neutrality of Kentucky, when Kentucky did not have sufficient respect for it herself. They have scrupulously refrained from any act that could be considered a violation of, or an attack upon the chosen position of both her parties, and of her Executive and Legislative authorities, which was solemnly and clearly announced.

They have determined that Kentucky should herself be the first to abandon this position. After that, they will hold themselves free to assume such position and to take such action as their honor and interest may demand. They have witnessed, with the deepest regret, that one portion of Kentucky has been made a harbor for hostile troops, which are semi-officially told are intended for the invasion of Tennessee. If Gen. Anderson should take command of these troops, assuming as he does to be the commander in chief, from Gen. San Houston, was assigned to the artillery, and made captain of a gun. He served gallantly at the battle of San Jacinto, where Santa Anna was taken prisoner, and his army of 1,500 men killed or taken prisoners. McCullough afterwards settled in Gonzales county, Texas, and was employed on the frontier surveying and locating lands. He frequently led the wild border scouts against the Indians and Mexicans, which service he entered before the celebrated Jack Hays. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Plumb Creek in a fight with the Indians, who at the time burned and sacked the town of Linnville. He joined the expedition against Mier, but notwithstanding the plans of the leaders, fled the hardships and imprisonments of that command, which had surrendered to the perfidious Apumdin.

When the war broke out with Mexico, he rallied a band of Texan warriors on the banks of the Guadalupe, and set out for the seat of war on the Rio Grande. The company arrived four days after the battles of Pado Alto and the Resaca. His company was accepted by General Taylor, and he was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined Gen. Scott's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the city of Mexico. For his gallant services he was honored with a national reputation, and the rank of colonel. He was afterwards employed in the daring scouting expedition towards Monterey, in which battle, as well as that of Buena Vista, he won imperishable renown. He afterwards joined Gen. Scott's army, and continued with it to the conquest of the city of Mexico. For his gallant services he was honored with a national reputation, and the rank of colonel. 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